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UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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DEMOUNTABLE AND REUSABLE WALL AND CEILING SYSTEM

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention is in the field of building and facility walls and ceiling systems and associated architectural elements. More particularly, the present invention is in the field of wall and ceiling partitions having architectural elements which are demountable and reusable, and that have a seamless surface between the architectural elements when the wall and ceiling partitions are in place.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A variety of removable and reusable wall systems are available for use in partitioning a building's interior space. The prior known wall systems each attempt to embody a subset of the overall objects and advantages that the industry seeks in such assemblies, often for a specific building application. The structure of such assemblies range from floor-to-ceiling full height wall partitions to modular-office-cubical-type panel assemblies having partial height walls.

Removable, full height wall partition assemblies are often referred to as "demountable" wall systems. Examples of such systems include the demountable wall systems of Allison (U.S. Patent No. 5,060,434) and Moreno et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,216,859). Current demountable wall systems are designed separately from the buildings they are used in, and are incorporated separately into the interior space of the building as an accessory, after the building is completed.

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Many limitations may be found in prior art demountable wall systems. The component parts of which are inherently sophisticated, complex and intricate. They require custom prefabrication of processed-raw-material-stock. They require elaborate warehousing, stocking, inventoring of numerous parts many of which become obsolete over time. Each manufacturer must train and then maintain specialty crews in every major city in order to site assemble, disassemble, and reassemble their particular and unique demountable wall and system. Prior art demountable walls must create specialized custom doors, windows, door and window hardware, electrical, voice and data, plumbing, and the like which together dictate a complex problem prone system. All of the prior art systems have dimensional limitations of height and restricted flexibility in length due to prefabrication. Once a height is selected to fit a certain building it is often not usable in another building because of seemingly minor differences in height or most often in the degree of slope of the floors which the naked eye perceives as level but the demountable wall panels can not tolerate. Prior art wall system manufacturers attempt to overcome this limitation by adding more variety of product sizes which actually magnifies the above limitations because it magnifies the problems associated with complexity, inventoring, obsolescence, assembly crew training, and ever increasing costs associated with these limitations. The cost of prior art demountable wall systems is very high (\$80 to \$200 per lineal foot plus accessories compared to standard fixed wall cost of about \$22 per lineal foot) and therefore the use of prior art demountable walls is not wide spread. If there were a wide spread

use of demountable walls the impact on our environment and non-renewal resources would be very positive because the standard fixed walls do not accommodate reconfiguration. Therefore the standard fixed walls must be demolished and sent to special toxic waste landfills (decomposing gypsum releases a toxic gas) and new walls must be constructed using more of our non-renewal natural resources.

Another limitation of prior art demountable wall and ceiling systems is the resulting seams and gaps that occur between the componet panels that make up the walls and ceiling. Architects and designers object strongly to these aestically unacceptable and often imbalenced sectioning of the architecture. Prior art demountable walls are limited to interior use, few if any are fire rated nor are they load bearing.

Since commercial buildings, particularly office buildings, are often remodeled to accommodate changing space requirements, tenancy and design tastes, it would be advantageous to have an interior and exterior space partitioning system which allows disassembly and ready reassembly and thus permits the general reuse of the elements of the system. This permits savings in material, and downtime. It would be beneficial to have a demountable wall system that allowed the removal, reuse and relocation of wall system elements, including not only wall panels and studs but also electrical and plumbing elements, and door and window elements. The availability of a wall system embodying such recyclable elements would reduce waste and the cost of altering a building's space.

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which defines an inner wall space enclosed between the interior surfaces of the walls. This configuration also provides at least one exterior wall surface, which is a fastener-free wall surface, and may provide a second exterior wall surface which may or may not be fastener free. The surfaces are vertically positioned between and interface with the overhead (ceiling) and floor of the space to be partitioned. The fastener-free wall surface wall is made up of at least one removable wall panel. A wall panel may be sheet rock or some other type of panel suitable for use as a wall. The interior space formed between the two exterior walls may provide a space for the drop of modularized electrical, phone and data lines at appropriate places throughout the interior space serviced by the demountable wall system.

A top spacer (variously called a header track, top plate, top sill, etc.) at the top of the wall assembly provides an interface between the overhead and other wall elements, e.g., internal spacers and wall panels. Similarly, a bottom spacer at the bottom of the wall assembly (variously called a bottom plate, bottom sill, etc.) provides an interface between the floor and other wall elements.

The top spacer and bottom spacer are removably fixed to the overhead and floor respectively using any of a number of removable fasteners and releasable adhesives known to the ordinarily skilled artisan. Therefore, in the practice of the present invention, after being fixed in place, the top and bottom spacers are removable and reusable. Similarly, top spacer and bottom spacer are removably fixed to the other wall elements using any of a number of removable fasteners and releasable adhesives known to

the ordinarily skilled artisan. In those application where removable fasteners are not to be used to long-term mount the other wall elements to the top or bottom spacer, or to each other, releasable adhesives may be substituted. As may be readily appreciated, the mounting and demounting of the wall's various elements (including top and bottom spacers, internal spacers, wall panels, trim, junction boxes, wiring, etc.) does not substantially impact their suitability for reuse.

A feature of the wall assembly of the present invention is an interior spacer which interfaces with the interior surfaces of the two walls and provides rigidity and support to the expanse of the wall, or an attachment interface at the perimeter edge of adjacent wall elements (panels). Interior wall spacers may run vertically, horizontally, or in any orientation required to accomplish their purpose. Internal spacers suitable for use in the wall assembly of the present invention includes any of the variety of wall studs typical of the building trades, and typically having a width of about 2.5 inches, and including a wooden 2x4, or a removable head track and similar lumber and hardware.

A further feature of the present wall assembly is that the exterior surface of at least one of the walls is a fastener-free wall surface. A fastenerfree wall surface is an exterior wall surface that has no fasteners in the exposed (i.e., not covered by trim or molding) surface of the wall. The second wall of the present invention may be a wall with a fastener-free exterior surface, an unfinished structural (bearing) wall or the like. In the typical practice of the present invention, a wall having a fastener-free

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surface comprises a plurality of removable wall panels juxtapositioned at a perimeter edge to form a planar surface. An aspect of the fastener-free wall surface feature of the present invention is that the joint between the juxtapositioned panel edges
5 may be treated as described herein to render the fastener-free surface also substantially smooth and seamless. Specifically, the joints may be filled with a releasable caulk or covered with a removable tape to provide a fastener-free surface that is substantially smooth when finished, and the caulk or tape being
10 removable without substantial damage to the integrity of the wall panel. This permits the wall panels to be reused.

Unused wall panels may be inventoried and stored between redesigned wall systems providing further sound-deadening between the partitions and further structural support to the top
15 and bottom spacers and the wall system generally. Alternatively, previously used wall panels may be moved to other sites for reinstallation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings which are incorporated in and
20 constitute a part of the instant specification, illustrate various preferred embodiments of the invention and together with the general description of the invention given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

25 FIG. P illustrates a prior art wall assembly.

FIG. PA is a plan view cross section of the seam illustrating the prior art methodology in concealing and securing the seam between the panels in a conventional wall.

FIG. PB is a flow chart describing a prior art wall as
5 illustrated in FIG. P and FIG. PA.

FIG. PC is a flow chart describing a prior art wall as illustrated in FIG. P.

FIG. 1 is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention with the supports or studs at the
10 panel edge including an invisible seam and bottom track.

FIG. 1A is a plan view cross section of the seam in FIG. 1 illustrating a methodology of the present invention in concealing and securing the seams between panels in the wall system.

FIG. 1B is a flow chart describing the wall of the present
15 invention as illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 1C is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention using releasable adhesive with the supports or studs at the panel edge including an invisible seam and bottom track.

FIG. 1D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the
20 wall system of the present invention with the supports or studs at the panel edge including an invisible seam.

FIG. 2 is an another embodiment of the wall system of the present invention where the releasable adhesive is used at the
25 intermedate supports or studs.

FIG. 2A is a plan view cross section of the seam illustrated in FIG. 2 showing the methodology of securing the seams between panels in a wall system.

FIG. 2B is a flow chart describing the wall of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIG. 2C is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention using releasable adhesive with the supports or studs at the panel edge including an invisible seam and bottom track.

FIG. 2D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention with the supports or studs at the panel edge including an invisible seam.

FIG. 3 illustrates yet another preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention where zip tape is used at intermediate supports or studs.

FIG. 3A is a plan view cross section of the seam illustrated in FIG. 3 showing the methodology of securing the seams between panels in a wall system.

FIG. 3B is a flow chart describing the wall system illustrated in FIG. 3 where the support or stud is not at the panel edges and the panel is secured at the extremities by long term fasteners.

FIG. 3C is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention using releasable adhesive with the supports or studs at the panel edge including an invisible seam and bottom track.

FIG. 4 is an illustration of yet another preferred wall system of the present invention where a removable substance is at the panel edge supports or studs to form an invisible seam.

FIG. 4A is a plan view cross-section illustration of the seam
5 between two panels as illustrated in FIG. 4.

FIG. 4B is a flow chart of the wall system of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 4 where the support or stud is at the panel edges and the seam is made invisible by the removable substance.

10 FIG. 4C is a flow chart of the wall system of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 4 where the support or stud is not at the panel edges.

FIG. 4D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention using releasable adhesive with
15 the supports or studs at the panel edge including an invisible seam and a bottom track.

FIG. 5 is yet another preferred embodiment of a wall system of the present invention where releasable adhesive is used at the panel edge supports or studs.

20 FIG. 5A is a perspective, cross section of the seam associated with the two abutting panels as illustrated in FIG 5.

FIG. 5B is a flow chart of the wall system of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 5 where the support or stud is at the panel edges and the seam is visible.

25 FIG. 5C is a flow chart of the wall system of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 5 where the support or stud is not at the panel edges.

FIG. 5D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system of the present invention using releasable adhesive with the supports or studs at the panel edge including an invisible seam and bottom track.

5 FIG. 6 illustrates a cross section of a wall system of the present invention with a wall panel removably engaged with a removable floor or bottom track and a removable head track.

FIG. 7 is an illustration of a portion of a ceiling or overhead using the system of the present invention; and similarly, FIG. 7
10 illustrates a tall wall system having a number of stacked panels.

FIG. 8 is a partial cutaway of an upper proportion of the wall system of the present invention illustrating a head track in association with the wall panels.

FIG. 9 illustrates a partial section of a lower portion of the
15 wall system of the present invention with a removable bottom track in association with the wall panels.

FIG. 10 illustrates yet another embodiment of a wall system of the present invention showing a partial cross-section of a wall panel in association with a removable bottom track.

20 FIG. 11 is an illustration of a tri-channel head track for use in association with the wall system of the present invention.

FIG. 11A is an illustration of the tri-channel head track for use in association with the wall system of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 11 having an unfeathered extension and
25 releasable adhesive.

FIG. 11B is an illustration of the tri-channel head track for use in association with the wall system of the present invention as

illustrated in FIG. 11 having an feathered extension and releasable adhesive.

FIG. 12 is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention
5 having an enclosed data channel.

FIG. 12A is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel and using removable adhesive.

10 FIG. 13 is sectional view of a quad-channel bottom track used with the wall system of the present invention having a slotted data channel.

FIG. 13A is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present
15 invention having an enclosed data channel and using removable adhesive.

FIG. 14 is yet another embodiment of the tri-channel bottom track for use with the wall system of the present invention having a
20 slotted data channel for receiving the studs.

FIG. 14A is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel and using removable adhesive.

FIG. 15 is a sectional illustration of another tri-channel
25 bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel.

FIG. 15A is a sectional illustration of another tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel as illustrated in FIG. 15 and having an unfeathered extension and releasable adhesive..

5 FIG. 15B is a sectional illustration of another tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel as illustrated in FIG. 15 and having a feathered extension and releasable adhesive..

10 FIG. 16 is yet another embodiment of the tri-channel bottom track for use with the wall system of the present invention having a slotted data channel for receiving the studs.

15 FIG. 16A is a sectional illustration of another tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel as illustrated in FIG. 16 and having an unfeathered extension and releasable adhesive..

FIG. 17 illustrates a cross section of a wall system of the present invention with a wall panel removably engaged with removable electrical and plumbing fixtures.

20 FIG. 18 is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having elements that are bendable metal.

FIG. 19 is a sectional illustration of another embodiment of a tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having elements that are bendable metal.

25 FIG. 20 is a sectional illustration of yet another embodiment of a tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall

system of the present invention having elements that are bendable metal.

FIG. 21A a sectional illustration of a channelled bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention
5 having a data channel.

FIG. 21AA a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having a data channel.

FIG. 21AAA a sectional illustration of yet another channelled
10 bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having a data channel.

FIG. 21B is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track used in association with a load-bearing wall system of the present invention having a data channel.

FIG. 22A is a sectional illustration of another channelled
15 bottom track used in association with a wall system of the present invention having a data channel.

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FIG. 22B is a sectional illustration of another channelled
bottom track used in association with a wall system of the present
20 invention having a data channel .

FIG. 22C is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track used in association with a load-bearing wall system of the present invention having a data channel.

FIG. 23 illustrates a one-piece head track for use with one
25 embodiment of the present invention.

The above general description and the following detailed description are merely illustrative of the generic invention, and

additional modes, advantages, and particulars of this invention will be readily suggested to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the invention as described in the accompanying drawings.

PRIOR ART: FIG. P illustrates a prior art wall assembly P00. The prior art wall assembly P00 comprises both sides of one or more panels P02, one or more studs P20, a top track P23, a bottom track P22, a mud compound P05, a porous paper P10, "floating" mud compound P12, a smooth surface P14 which has been sanded and a plurality of non-removable fasteners P04. Typically, the prior art wall assembly P00 has a base board P30, a top track P23 and a bottom track P22. Typically, the studs P20 are aligned vertically using the top track P23 and the bottom track P22. The panels P02 are affixed to the studs P20 using the non-removable fasteners P04. Typically, the panels are fixed to the top track P23 and the bottom track P22 using the non-removable fasteners P04. The non-removable fasteners P04 can be screws, nails, staples and the like. It is appreciated by those skilled in the art that many different non-removable fasteners P04 can be used in the manufacture of the prior art wall assembly P00. The fasteners P04 are non-removable because of how they are used. For example, typically, the fasteners P04 are used so that they are covered with a mud compound P05, P13. Covering the fastener P04 with the mud

compound P05, P13 makes accessing, finding, and removing the fasteners P04 not practical. Adjacent panels P02 form a joint or seam P03 at, for example, a first stud P20A. The non-removable fasteners P04 are used to fixably secure the panels P02 to the first stud P20A. Similarly, a second stud P20C is used to securably affix the panel P02 at its edge using the non-removable fasteners P04. Typically, there is at least one intermediate stud P20B between the first stud P20A and the third stud P20C. The intermediate stud P20B is needed, for example, to prevent the panel P02 from vibrating with normal building use, such as for example, to control panel shape distortion where panels P02 are wide and the opening and closing of doors, heating and air conditioning blowers turning on and off, etc. To prevent the panel P02 from vibrating, a plurality of non-removable fasteners P04 affix the panel P02 to the intermediate stud P20B.

Once the panels P02 are affixed to the stud P20A, the non-removable fasteners P04A and the seam P03A must be concealed to form a continuous smooth wall P14A. The non-removable fasteners P04B affixed to the intermediate stud P20B are covered with the mud compound P13B or "floated" over. Thereafter, the float mud compound P13 is sanded smooth so that it provides a continuous smooth surface P14.

With respect to the studs P20A, P20C at the panel seams P03, a more lengthy process is required. The joint or seam P03A is filled with a mud compound P05A. The mud compound P05A fills and hides the fastener P04A heads. When the fastener P04A heads are filled with the mud compound P05A removal is impractical, if not

hidden under the covering of the mud compound P13 and are impracticable, if not impossible, to remove.

In the prior art wall assembly P00, the long-term, non-removable fasteners P04 create holes in the panels P02. The holes created by the fasteners P04 are filled with or "floated" over with the mud compound P05, P12, P13. The mud compound P05, P12, P13 hides the fastener P04 screws and fills the holes and screw heads and adheres to the panel P02. The non-removable fasteners P04 are not easily accessed, found and removed without damage to the panel P02. The mud compound P05, P12, P13 cures to form a unitary bond with the porous paper tape P10, the panel P02 of sheet rock, the fasteners P04, and the mud compound P05, P12, P13, thereby inhibiting reuse of any of the components.

FIG. PA is a plan view cross section of the seam P03A illustrating the prior art methodology in concealing and securing the seam P03 between the panels P02 in a conventional wall P00. The panels P02 are abbutted at the seam P03A as illustrated in FIG. PA. A base layer of mud compound P05A is applied to the seam P03A. Thereafter, a porous tape P10A is applied over the base layer of mud compound P05A. Thereafter, finish mud P12A is applied over the porous tape P10A. Thus, anything under the porous tape P10A is inaccessible and cannot be removed. The panels P02 are joined so that the joint or seam P03A between the panels P02 is turned into a smooth surface P14A, and the abutting panels P02 form a single, continuous unitary panel P02.

FIG. PB is a flow chart describing a prior art wall P00 as illustrated in FIG. P and FIG. PA. FIG. PA defines the treatment of the seam P03A. FIG. PB illustrates the prior art wall P00 where the supports or studs P20A, P20C are at the panel P02 edges. The seam P03A is treated to form a continuous, unitary panel P02 having a smooth surface P14A. FIG. PB illustrates a prior art wall P00 where a stud P20 is at the panel P02 edge P03 and the seam P03A is rendered invisible.

FIG. PC is a flow chart describing a prior art wall P00 as illustrated in FIG. P. FIG. PC defines the treatment of the supports or studs P20B not located at the edges of the panel P02. FIG. PB illustrates the prior art wall P00 where the supports or studs P20B are located between the panel P02 edges P03 and is treated to form a smooth surface P14.

FIG. 1: supports or studs 120 at the panel 102 edge and "zip" tape 110A assists to form an invisible seam 114A. FIG. 1 is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 100 of the present invention with the supports or studs 120 at the panel 102 edge and the zip tape 110A assists to form an invisible seam 114A.

The wall system 100 provides an innovative wall 100 having a support or stud 120A at the edge of a panel 102 so as to form a seam 103A. The wall system 100 of the present invention is different from the prior art wall assemblies in that the wall system 100 can be readily disassembled, relocated and reassembled. The wall system 100 illustrated in FIG. 1 has the primary elements of one or more panels 102, a plurality of long-term removeable fasteners 104, one or more studs 120, a

bottom track 122, a "zip" tape 110, and a tab 111 associated with the zip tape 110.

5 The zip tape 110 used in practicing the present invention may be, for example, a releasable, removable self-adhering fiberglass mesh tape that has a mesh porisity such that the screw heads are not filled with compound 112. Also, the present invention optionally provides that the screws 104 are treated to prevent the compuond 112 from adhering to the screws 104. The screws 104 can be treated before being used or after being installed. For
10 example, treatment of the screws 104 before use may be by applying a teflon coat to the screw heads, or making the outer surface of the screws 104 of a non-sticking substance, or by making the entire screw 104 from a non-sticking substance. Further by example, treatment of the screws 104 after use may be by applying
15 a spray teflon coat to the screw heads, or coating the outer surface of the screws 104 with a non-sticking substance. The non-sticking substance can be in any appropriate form,such as, liquid, powder, etc. It can be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various and sundry combinations of the screws 104 and the non-sticking
20 substances may be used depending on the situation.

The wall system 100 of the present invention provides that the studs 120 are engaged for support in the "floor" or bottom track 122 and optionally in a "head" or top track 123, or the like. Optionally, the wall system 100 provides that a top track 123 or the
25 like may not be attached to or reach the ceiling and likewise the bottom track 122 or the like may not be attached to or reach the floor. It can be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the type

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term removable fasteners 104 are exposed, the fasteners 104A can be easily removed. Since short term removable fasteners 104A are covered by the zip tape 110A before the mud compound 112A is applied, the heads of the long-term permanent fasteners 104A are kept clean for easy engagement and removal. Also, the "zip" tape 110A is sufficiently unporous to prevent mud compound 112A from penetrating through the tape 110A to fill the heads of the fasteners 104A. As one skilled in the art can appreciate, the "zip" tape 110A can be installed in various ways. The tab 111A is typically at the extrimity of the zip tape 110A and normally under a removable trim at the base 130 or under other trim such as removable crown trim at the head or removable chair rail trim.

Another embodiment of the tab 111 of the zip tape 110 is to locate the zip tape 110 so that an "incision" can be made in the smooth sanded surface 114 so as to form a tab 111. The incision can be made without damage to the panel 102. The zip tape 110 can be pried up so as to form a tab (not shown) that can be pulled up so as to disengage the whole length of the zip tape 110 together with the mud compound 112.

FIG. 1A is a plan view cross section of the seam 103A in FIG. 1 illustrating the methodology in concealing and securing the seams 103A between panels 102 in a wall system 100. The panels 102 are abbutted at a seam 103A. Thereafter, a zip tape 110A is applied over the seam 103A. Thereafter, finish mud 112A is applied or floated over the zip tape 110A. Thus, anything under the zip tape 110A is accessible by removal of the zip tape 110A. The panels 102 are joined so that the seam 103A

between the panels 102 is turned into a smooth surface 114A, and the abutting panels 102 form a single, continuous unitary panel 102, yet demountable.

FIG. 1B is a flow chart describing the wall 100 of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 1. The flow chart describes the treatment of the seam 103A. FIG. 1B describes the wall 100 where the supports or studs 120A, 120C are at the panel 102 edges. The seam 103A is treated to form a continuous, unitary panel 102 having a smooth surface 114A, yet demountable.

FIG. 1C is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 100 of the present invention using releasable adhesive 106 with the supports or studs 120 at the panel edge 103 including an invisible seam 114 and a bottom track 122.

FIG. 1D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 100 of the present invention with the supports or studs 120 at the panel edge 103 including an invisible seam 114. FIG. 2: releasable adhesive is at intermediate stud or support.

FIG. 2 is an alternate embodiment of the wall system 200 of the present invention where the releasable adhesive 206B is used at the intermediate supports or studs 220B. The wall system 200 illustrated in FIG. 2 has the primary elements of one or more panels 202, a plurality of long-term removable fasteners 204, one or more studs 220, a "zip" tape 210, one or more short-term removables fasteners 208, and a tab 211 associated with the zip tape 210.

With respect to the structure of the wall 200 at the seam 203A, all the description of FIG. 1 is applicable for FIG. 2. The

long-term removable fasteners 204H, 204F are typically used along the alternate perimeters to secure the upper and lower portion of the panels 202. Preferably, the panels 202 are removably secured to the intermediate stud 220B using a releasable adhesive 206B.

5 An option of the present invention is to omit the intermediate stud 220B altogether. (See FIG. 1). To provide for the removable, although affixed, securement of the panel 202 to the intermediate stud 220B, one or more short-term removable fasteners 208B are used. After the removable adhesive 206B cures so as to secure the
10 panel 202 to the stud 220B, the short-term removable fasteners 208B can be easily removed. To cover the holes left by the short-term removable fasteners 208B, a mud compound 213B is applied or "floated" over the holes and sanded to a smooth surface 214B. The short-term removable fasteners 208B are used
15 to hold the panels 220 in place while the releasable adhesive 206B cures. The short-term removable fasteners 208B are fasteners that only remain in the wall system 200 during the time required for the releasable adhesive 206B to cure.

As described in FIG. 1, 1A, 1B and also described here for
20 clarity the joint or seam 203A is required to be conditioned so as to be a smooth congruent surface 214A with the adjacent panels 202A. The joint or seam 203A is required to be conditioned so as to be a smooth congruent surface 214A with the adjacent panels 202A. To form the smooth congruent surface 214A, the seam 203A and
25 long-term removable fasteners 204A are covered with the "zip" tape 210A and floated with mud compound 212A. The "zip" tape 210A is sufficiently strong to be removed as a single piece, in unison. The

by pulling the tab 211A. As the tab 211A is pulled, the zip tape 210A and the mud compound 212A disengage from the panels 202 thereby exposing the short term removable fasteners 204A. Once the short term removable fasteners 204 are exposed, the fasteners 204A can be easily removed. The short term removable fasteners 204A being covered by the zip tape 210A before the mud compound 212A is applied keeps the heads of the fasteners 204A clean for easy engagement and removal. Also, the zip tape 210A is sufficiently unporous to prevent mud compound 212A from penetrating through the tape 210A to fill the heads of the fasteners 204A. The zip tape 210A can be installed in various ways.

FIG. 2A is illustrated in FIG. 1A and described here for clarity. FIG. 2A is a plan view cross section of the seam 203A illustrated in FIG. 2 showing the methodology of securing the seams 203A between panels 202 in a wall system 200. The panels 202 are abbutted to form the seam 203A. Thereafter, a zip tape 210A is applied over the seam 203A. Also, the zip tape 210A is applied over any long-term removable fastener 204A that may be securing the panels 202. Thereafter, the finish mud 212A is applied or floated over the zip tape 210A. The panels 202 are joined so that the joint 203A between the panels 202 is transformed into a smooth surface 214A, and the abutting panels 202 form a single, continuous unitary panel 202 having a smooth surface 214A, yet demountable. A finishing mud compound 212A is placed over the zip tape 210 at all portions except for a tab 211A. The tab 211A is lifted away from the wall 200 for removing the zip tape 210A from the panels 202. Thus, the zip tape 210A can be accessed and pulled

away removing the mud compound 212A and exposing any long-term removable fasteners 204A.

5 The zip tape 210 used in practicing the present invention may be, for example, a releasable, removable self-adhering fiberglass mesh tape that has a mesh porosity such that the screw heads are not filled with compound 212. Also, the present invention optionally provides that the screws 204 are treated to prevent the compound 212 from adhering to the screws 204. The screws 204 can be treated before being used or after being installed. For
10 example, treatment of the screws 204 before use may be by applying a teflon coat to the screw heads, or making the outer surface of the screws 204 of a non-sticking substance, or by making the entire screw 204 from a non-sticking substance. Further by example, treatment of the screws 204 after use may be by applying
15 a spray teflon coat to the screw heads, or coating the outer surface of the screws 204 with a non-sticking substance. The non-sticking substance can be in any appropriate form, such as, liquid, powder, etc. It can be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various and sundry combinations of the screws 204 and the non-sticking
20 substances may be used depending on the situation. FIG. 2B is a flow chart describing the wall 200 of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 2. The flow chart illustrates the relationship between the panels and supports or studs that are not at the panel edges. FIG. 2B describes the wall 200 illustrated in FIG. 2 where
25 the supports or studs 220A, 220C are not at the panel 202 edges.

FIG. 2C is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 200 of the present invention using releasable

adhesive 206 with the supports or studs 220 at the panel edge 203 including an invisible seam 214 and a bottom track 222.

FIG. 2D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 200 of the present invention with the supports or studs 220 at the panel edge 203 including an invisible seam 214.

FIG. 3: zip tape at intermediate studs or supports. FIG. 3 illustrates yet another preferred embodiment of the wall system 300 of the present invention where zip tape is used at intermediate supports or studs 320B. The wall system 300 provides a system similar to the wall systems 100, 200 in FIGS. 1 and 2 with the difference being that the panel 302 is secured to the intermediate stud 320B using long-term removable fasteners 304B in conjunction with the zip tape 310B. The wall system 300 comprises the elements of the earlier discussed wall system 100 including the seam-related parts: the panels 302, the end studs 320A, 320C, the removable fasteners 304A, the zip tape 310A, the mud compound 312A, the smooth sanded surface 314A, as well as the intermediate-panel-related parts: the long-term removable fasteners 304B, the intermediate stud 320B, the zip tape 310B, the floated mud compound 312B and the smooth sanded surface 314B. Also, the wall system 300 uses a tab 311A, 311B which is at an extremity of the zip tape 310A, 310B. While the end studs 320A, 320C are used to affix the panels 302 at the seams 303, the intermediate stud 320B is used to affix to the panels 302 between seams. The panels 302 are removably secured to the intermediate stud 320B using the removable fasteners 304B. The removable fasteners 304B are covered with the zip tape 310A. The zip tape 310B is

provided so that it is strong enough and unporous enough to protect the removable fasteners 304B from being held inoperable due to the mud compound 312B. The zip tape 310B is covered with or floated over with the mud compound 312B. When the mud compound 312B dries, it can be sanded. The mud compound 312B can be sanded to a smooth surface 314B. The smooth surface 314B hides the location of the removable fasteners 304B.

With respect to the studs 320, typically at a remote end of each stud 320 is a tab 311 of the zip tape 310. The tab 312 is provided so that it can be pulled to disengage the mud compound 312 from the panel 302 such that the removable fasteners 304 are exposed and readily removed to disengage the panel 302 from the studs 320. Further, the zip tape 310 removes the excess mud compound 312 from the panel 302 so that the panel 302 is essentially pristine.

It can be appreciated that the tab 311 of the zip tape 310 can be utilized in different ways. A first utilization of the tab 311 of the zip tape 310 is to expose the tab 311 in an area that is not covered or floated with mud compound 312. FIG. 1, FIG. 2 and FIG. 3 illustrate a tab 111, 211, 311 being located so as to be covered by the removable base trim 330. The tab 311 can be readily accessed by removing the removable base trim 330. Thereafter, the tab 311 can be lifted from the bottom of the panel 302 expose the removable fasteners 304 by disengaging the mud compound 312 from the panels 302. The tab 311 can be found and pulled so as to disengage the whole length of zip tape 310 which coencides with

the dimension of the panel 302 and further removes the mud covering 312.

As described in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 and also described here for clarity the joint or seam 303A is required to be conditioned so as to be a smooth congruent surface 314A with the adjacent panels 302A. The joint or seam 303A is required to be conditioned so as to be a smooth congruent surface 314A with the adjacent panels 302A. To form the smooth congruent surface 314A, the seam 303A and long-term removable fasteners 304A are covered with the zip tape 310A and floated with mud compound 312A. The zip tape 310A is sufficiently strong to be removed as a single piece, in unison. The zip tape 310A is removed as a single piece in unison by pulling a tab 311A. As the tab 311A is pulled, the zip tape 310A and the mud compound 312A disengage from the panels 302 thereby exposing the short term removable fasteners 304A. Once the short term removable fasteners 304 are exposed, the fasteners 304A can be easily removed. Since short term removable fasteners 304A are covered by the zip tape 310A before the mud compound 312A is applied, the heads of the long-term permanent fasteners 304A are kept clean for easy engagement and removal. Also, the zip tape 310A is sufficiently unporous to prevent mud compound 312A from penetrating through the tape 310A to fill the heads of the fasteners 304A. As one skilled in the art can appreciate, the zip tape 310A can be installed in various ways. The tab 311A is typically at the extrimity of the zip tape 310A and normally under a removable trim at the base 330 or under other trim such as removable crown trim at the head or removable chair rail trim.

FIG. 3A is a plan view cross section of the seam 303 illustrated in FIG. 3 showing the methodology of securing the seams 302 between panels 302 in the wall system 300.

FIG. 3B is a flow chart describing the wall system 300 illustrated in FIG. 3 where the support or stud 320 is not at the panel 302 edges and the panel 302 is secured at the extremities by long term fasteners 304 (a fire rated wall). The panel 302 are secured by removable means 304. The zip tape 310 is applied over the removable means 304. The mud 312 is floated over the zip tape 310 and the sanded smooth to form a smooth surface 314.

FIG. 3C is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 300 of the present invention using releasable adhesive 306 with the supports or studs 320 at the panel edge 303 including an invisible seam 314 and a bottom track 322. The wall system 300 is a fire rated wall.

FIG. 4: removable substance at panel edge supports or studs to form an invisible seam.

FIG. 4 is an illustration of yet another wall system 400 of the present invention. The wall system 400 uses panels 402, studs 420, long-term removable fasteners 404, short-term removable fasteners 408, and a removable substance 442. The panels 402 are abutted one adjacent the other to form the seam 403. The panels 402 are held using the studs 420A, 420C, and optionally the stud 420B. Typically on alternate sides of the studs 420 are panels 402. The panels 402 are secured to the stud 420A, which is aligned with the seam 403A by a plurality of long-term removable fasteners 404A and short-term removable fasteners 408B. Also, the panels 402 are

408B are floated with a mud or removable substance 413B and thereafter, if appropriate, sanded to form a smooth surface 414B.

It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the floating of the removable substance 442 typically does not create dust. Thus, without dust, there is no opportunity for damage to carpets, computers, mechanical devices, or the like.

Also, a preferred method of finishing the wall system 400 is to use a sealer (not illustrated). The sealer is applied over the removable substance 442 to provide a similar finish as that on the panels 402. Therefore, the surface 414 is consistent over the surface of the panels 402, and for example, the removable substance 442 will not telegraph through any paint or finish on the panel 402.

FIG. 4A is a plan view cross-section illustration of the seam 403A between two panels 402 as illustrated in FIG. 4. The recessed part of the panels 402 adjacent to the seam 403A provide an indentation into which the first layer 442AA of the removable substance 442 is placed. If needed, the second layer 442B of the removable substance 442 is placed on top of the first layer 442A. Similarly, if needed, a third layer 442C of the removable substance 442 is placed on top of the second layer 442B. The sequence is continued until the removable substance 442 is flush with the outer surfaces of the abutting panels 402.

FIG. 4B is a flow chart of the wall system 400 of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 4 where the support or stud 420 is at the panel 402 edges and the seam 403A is made invisible by the removable substance 442. More particularly, FIG. 4B describes the

wall system 400 where the supports or studs 420A, 420C are at the panel 402 edges. The seam 403A is treated using the removable substance 442 to form a continuous, unitary panel 102 having a smooth surface 114A.

5 FIG. 4C is a flow chart of the wall system 400 of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 4 where the support or stud 420 is not at the panel 402 edges. More particularly, FIG. 4C describes the wall system 400 where the supports or studs 420A, 420C are intermediate of the panel 402 edges.

10 FIG. 4D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 400 of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 4, but without the extensive bottom track 422. Alternately, a releasable adhesive 406 may be used with the supports or studs 420 at the panel edge 403 in place of the long-term screws 404, but in
15 conjunction with the short-term screws 408.

FIG. 5: Releasable adhesive at panel edge supports or studs;
Invisible seam optional

FIG.5 is yet another embodiment of a wall system 500 of the present invention where releasable adhesive 506A is used at the
20 panel edge supports or studs 520A. The wall system 500 includes the panels 502, the studs 520, the long-term removable fasteners 504H, 504F, the short-term removable fasteners 508A, 508B, the releasable adhesive 506, the float mud compound 516A, 513B or removable substance, and the bottom track 522. The bottom
25 track 522 receives the studs 520. The panels 502 are typically placed on alternate sides of the studs 520 and the bottom track 522. The panels 502 are removable secured to the studs 520 using the

not at the panel 502 edges. More particularly, FIG. 5C describes the wall system 500 where the supports or studs 520A, 520C are intermediate of the panel 502 edges.

FIG. 5D is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the wall system 500 of the present invention using releasable adhesive 506 with the supports or studs 520 at the panel edge 503 including an invisible seam 514 and a bottom track 522.

FIG. 6: Vertical cross-section of the wall system

FIG. 6 illustrates a cross section of the wall system 600 of the present invention. FIG. 6 illustrates a wall panel 602 removably engaged with a removable floor or bottom track 622 and a removable head track 623. The floor track 622 is removably engaged with a subfloor 665. The wall panels 602 have at one extreme a removable base trim 630 and at the other extreme a removable head trim 631. The removable base trim 630 and the removable head trim 631 typically cover the removable long-term fasteners 604. The removable long-term fasteners 604 removably engage the wall panels 602 and the stud 620 with the floor track 622 and the head track 623. When the wall panels 602 and the studs 620 are secured, one or more cavity 660 is created between the opposing wall panels 602, the studs 620 the top track 623 and the bottom track 622, respectively. The base trim 630 and the subfloor 665 are removably engaged. A floor finish or carpet 666 is typical. The removable top track 623 is typically engaged with a T support 661. The T support 661 is suspended in place by a hanger or support cable 662. The T support 661 is provided for accepting a plurality of ceiling tiles 663. When the ceiling tiles 663

are engaged with the T support 661, a space 664 is created between the ceiling tiles 663 and the head track 662. Preferably, the head trim 631 abutts the ceiling tile 663. A data channel 622A is provided in the floor track 622.

5 FIG. 7: Removable ceiling and removable stacked wall panels

FIG. 7 is an illustration of a portion of a ceiling, overhead using the system 700 of the present invention; and similarly, FIG. 7 illustrates a tall wall system 700 having a number of stacked panels 702. A plurality of removable ceiling panels 702 made of
10 conventional sheet rock material or other suitable material may be used. The ceiling panels 702 are removably engaged with the supports or ceiling studs 720. The removable ceiling panels 702 are affixed to the ceiling studs 720 using long-term removable fasteners 704. With respect to the intermediate ceiling studs 720B,
15 the ceiling panels 702 are typically affixed to the intermediate studs 720B using a releasable adhesive 706. Optionally, zip tape with long-term removable screws and mud compound may be used where fire code or other circumstances require it. To provide a curing time for the ceiling stud 720B with respect to the releasable adhesive 706, one or more short-term removable fasteners 708 are
20 used. The releasable adhesive 706 is applied to the intermediate ceiling studs 720B and the ceiling panels 702 with compression using the short-term fasteners 708. After the releasable adhesive 706 has sufficiently cured, the short-term removable fasteners 708
25 are removed and the holes are patched with a mud compound 716 or removable substance. The ceiling studs 720 which are congruent with the edges of each of the ceiling panels 702 are secured using

long-term removable fasteners 704. The long-term removable fasteners 704 are covered using the zip tape 710. After the zip tape 710 is applied to cover the seams and adjacent long-term removable fasteners 704, the mud compound 712 is applied. After
5 the mud compound 712 cures, the ceiling 700 is sanded smooth and/or finished appropriately.

After the ceiling or wall 700 is appropriately finished, the zip tape 710 can be located by incision or tab as described in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3. After the zip tape 710 or tab is located, it can be pulled to
10 separate the mud compound 712 from the ceiling panels 702, thereby exposing the long-term removable fasteners 704. The long-term fasteners 704 can be removed thereby removing the respective ceiling panels 702. In an opposite and like manner, the removed ceiling panels 702 can be reaffixed.

15 FIG. 8: Top track

FIG. 8 is a partial cutaway of an upper proportion of the wall system 800 of the present invention. Illustrated in FIG. 8 is a head track 823 in association with the wall panels 802. The wall panels 802 are removably affixed to the head track 823 using removable
20 long-term fasteners 804H. The long-term removable fasteners 804H are optional and may be used or not. The removable head trim 831 is typically used to cover the removable long-term fasteners 804, although zip tape may be used in lieu of head trim.

25 FIG. 9: Bottom track

FIG. 9 is a partial section illustrating lower portion of the wall system 900 of the present invention. FIG. 9 illustrates a removable

bottom track 922 in association with the wall panels 902. The wall panels 902 are removably secured to the removable bottom track 922 and a stud 920 using the removable long-term fasteners 904F. Also, a releasable adhesive 906 maybe used to secure the wall panel 902 with the stud 920. The removable long-term fasteners 904F are typically covered using the removable base trim 930, and zip tape may be used in lieu of base trim 930. A floor finish 966 is typically used adjacent the removable base trim 930.

FIG. 10: Alternate bottom track

FIG. 10 illustrates yet another embodiment of a wall system 1000 of the present invention, showing a partial cross-section of a wall panel 1002 in association with a removable bottom track 1022. The wall panel 1002 is typically secured to the removable bottom track 1022 using the removable long-term fasteners 1004F. Similarly as discussed above, a removable base trim 1030 is used to cover the removable long-term fastener 1004F. A floor finish 1066 is typically used adjacent the removable base trim 1030. The bottom track 1022 is removably affixed to the subfloor using various methods; and for the present invention the bottom track 1022 can be secured using the releasable adhesive 1006. Also, the bottom track 1022 can be affixed to a subfloor using a removable fastener or knockoff fasteners 1024.

FIG. 11 is an illustration of a tri-channel head track 1123 for use in association with the wall system of the present invention. The tri-channel head track 1123 provides for accepting wall panels 1102A, 1102B on alternate sides of a stud 1120. The wall panels

1102 are secured to the stud 1120 and the tri-channel head track 1123 using removable long-term fasteners 1104. The tri-channel head track 1123 has a plurality of channels, with the embodiment illustrated having three channels 1123A, 1123B, 1123C. The
5 outermost channels 1123A, 1123B are disposed on alternate sides of the middle channel 1123C. The removable long-term fasteners 1104 can be treated as described herein in other embodiments of the present invention. For example, the removable long-term fasteners 1104 can be taped and floated, covered with caulking, etc.

10 FIG. 11A is a cut-away illustration of the tri-channel head track 1123 for use in association with the wall system 1100 of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 11 having an unfeathered extension 1123D and a releasable adhesive 1106.

FIG. 11B is an illustration of the tri-channel head track 1123
15 for use in association with the wall system 1100 of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. 11 having a feathered extension 1123D and a releasable adhesive 1106.

FIG. 12 is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track 1222 used in association with the wall system of the present
20 invention. The tri-channel bottom track 1222 has two protrusions 1222D on its upper surface 1222E such that the stud 1204 is accepted into the channel 1222F formed by the two protrusions 1222D in the bottom track 1222. The wall panels 1202A, 1202B are accepted on the outer portion on the
25 upper surface 1222E of the bottom track 1222. The tri-channel bottom track 1222 has knockouts 1222B and an isolated data cavity 1222A. Further, the tri-channel bottom track 1222 has a

roughened surface 1222C in which a releasable adhesive can be used to secure the tri-channel bottom track 1222 to a floor or subfloor. Typically, a knock-off 1224 is used to removably secure the track 1222.

5 FIG. 12A is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track 1222 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel 1222A and using removable adhesive 1206.

10 FIG. 13 is sectional view of a quad-channel bottom track 1322 used with the wall system of the present invention. The quad-channel bottom track 1322 comprises an isolated data cavity 1322A, knockouts 1322B, beveled edges 1322D in association with the upper channels, and a roughened surface 1322C. The roughened surface 1322C is used to removably secure the

15 quad-channel bottom track 1322 to a floor or subfloor. The isolated data channel 1322A is used in association with the knockouts 1322B to pull wiring and cable for data, phones, or lights. The three open channels are used for accepting a stud 1320 in the middle channel, and for accepting wall panels 1302 in the

20 outermost channels. Optionally, the quad-channel bottom track 1322 can be secured to the wall panels 1302 using long term removable fasteners 1304. As still a further option, the long term removable fasteners 1304 can be covered with a zip tape 1310 and a mud compound 1316 so that they can be later accessed for easy

25 disassembly of the wall panels 1320 and the quad-channel bottom track 1322. Also a cover plate 1322BB is removably engaged in selected punch outs 1322B. The cover plates 1322BB can be of

various shapes, sizes and affixed in various ways, for example, snap on, glue on, screw on, etc.

FIG. 13A is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track 1322 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel 1322A and using
5 removable adhesive 1306.

FIG. 14 is yet another embodiment of the tri-channel bottom track 1422 for use with the wall system of the present invention. The tri-channel bottom track 1422 comprises a bottom track 1422A,
10 one or more knockouts 1422B and a roughened surface 1422C. The bottom track 1422A, preferably receives a stud 1420. The stud 1420 has one or more knockouts 1420A. The combination of the stud knockouts 1420A and the track knockouts 1422B provide for easy access of wires and cables within a stud cavity 1460
15 between two wall panels 1420A, 1420B. Also a cover plate 1422BB is removably engaged in selected punch outs 1422B. The cover plates 1422BB can be of various shapes, sizes and affixed in various ways, for example, snap on, glue on, screw on, etc. Typically, a knock-off 1424 is used to removably secure the track
20 1422.

FIG. 14A is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track 1422 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel 1422A and using removable adhesive 1406.

25 FIG. 15 is a sectional illustration of another tri-channel bottom track 1522 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel 1522A.

FIG. 15A is a sectional illustration of the tri-channel bottom track 1522 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel as illustrated in FIG. 15 and having an unfeathered extension 1522D and releasable adhesive 1506.

FIG. 15B is a sectional illustration of the tri-channel bottom track used in association with the wall system of the present invention having an enclosed data channel as illustrated in FIG. 15 and having a feathered extension 1522D and a releasable adhesive 1506 and a slotted data channel 1522A.

FIG. 16 is yet another embodiment of the tri-channel bottom track 1622 for use with the wall system of the present invention having a slotted data channel 1622A for receiving the studs 1620. The tri-channel bottom track 1622 is adapted for use with load-bearing walls.

FIG. 16A is a sectional illustration of another tri-channel bottom track 1622 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having a slotted data channel 1622 as illustrated in FIG. 16 and having an unfeathered extension 1622D and a releasable adhesive 1606.

FIG. 17 illustrates a cross section of a wall system 1700 of the present invention with a wall panel 1702 removably engaged with a removable electrical fixture 1762 and a plumbing fixture 1764.

FIG. 18 is a sectional illustration of a tri-channel bottom track 1822 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having elements that are of bendable metal.

FIG. 19 is a sectional illustration of another embodiment of a tri-channel bottom track 1922 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having elements that are bendable metal.

5 FIG. 20 is a sectional illustration of yet another embodiment of a tri-channel bottom track 2022 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having elements that are bendable metal.

10 FIG. 21A is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track 2122 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having a data channel 2122A. The bottom track 2122 has flush base trim 2130 with a raised channel seat for accepting the stud 2120. As in the other embodiments, the base trim 2130 is affixed to the bottom track 2122, but not the panel 15 2102, for easy removal. As with the other embodiments of the present invention, treated screws 2104F may be used.

20 FIG. 21AA is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track 2122 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having a data channel 2122A. The bottom track 2122 has flush base trim 2130 with a raised channel seat for accepting the stud 2120. As in the other embodiments, the base trim 2130 is affixed to the bottom track 2122, but not the panel 2102, for easy removal. As with the other embodiments of the present invention, treated screws 2104F may be used.

25 FIG. 21AAA is a sectional illustration of yet another channelled bottom track 2122 used in association with the wall system of the present invention having a data channel 2122A. The

bottom track 2122 has flush base trim 2130 with a raised channel seat for accepting the stud 2120. As in the other embodiments, the base trim 2130 is affixed to the bottom track 2122, but not the panel 2102, for easy removal. As with the other embodiments of the present invention, treated screws 2104F may be used.

FIG. 21B is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track 2122 used in association with a load-bearing wall system of the present invention having a data channel 2122A. The bottom track 2122 has flush base trim 2130 with a raised channel seat for accepting the stud 2120. As in the other embodiments, the base trim 2130 is affixed to the bottom track 2122, but not the panel 2102, for easy removal. As with the other embodiments of the present invention, treated screws 2104F may be used.

FIG. 22A is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track 2222 used in association with a wall system of the present invention having a data channel 2222A. The bottom track 2222 has flush base trim 2230 with a raised channel seat for accepting the stud 2220. As in the other embodiments, the base trim 2230 is affixed to the bottom track 2222, but not the panel 2202, for easy removal. As with the other embodiments of the present invention, treated screws 2204F may be used.

FIG. 22B is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track 2222 used in association with a wall system of the present invention having a data channel 2222A. The bottom track 2222 has flush base trim 2230 with a raised channel seat for accepting the stud 2220. As in the other embodiments, the base trim 2230 is affixed to the bottom track 2222, but not the panel

2202, for easy removal. As with the other embodiments of the present invention, treated screws 2204F may be used.

FIG. 22C is a sectional illustration of another channelled bottom track 2222 used in association with a load-bearing wall system of the present invention having a data channel 2222A. The bottom track 2222 has flush base trim 2230 with a raised channel seat for accepting the stud 2220. As in the other embodiments, the base trim 2230 is affixed to the bottom track 2222, but not the panel 2202, for easy removal. As with the other embodiments of the present invention, treated screws 2204F may be used.

FIG. 23 illustrates a one-piece head track 2323 for use with one embodiment of the present invention. The one-piece head track 2323 has opening 2323B through which cabling or the like can pass. The stud 2320 is engaged with the one-piece head track 2323 as are the panels 2302.